

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENTS

BEN HILL DEAD.

The Last Moments of Georgia's Favorite Son.

HOW HE MET DEATH.

The Scenes and Incidents About the Dead Man's Bier.

HIS BIRTH, LIFE AND PUBLIC CAREER.

On the Hustings, at the Bar and in Congress.

THE HISTORY OF HIS ILLNESS.

The Unavailing Operations and Search for Relief.

How the News is Received at Home and Abroad—The Funeral.

After a season of anxious waiting, into which not a single ray of hope has entered, the people of Georgia must at last bear the sad announcement that Senator Hill is dead. The distinguished statesman—grand in health but grander still as he approached the valley of the shadow of death—has succumbed to sleep and is at rest. For weeks each succeeding day has told him weaker, while no earthly power could stay the progress of the disease that was carrying him to the grave. Three weeks ago he ceased all efforts to speak and the tongue that once uttered the multitudes by its fire and eloquence was hushed forever. The grand form majestic in its proportions and dignity, became emaciated and helpless, and on Thursday night last the great man, from sheer exhaustion, was put to bed for the last time. His pulse was weak and his fingers had lost their strength so that the pad upon which he had been accustomed to write his thoughts could no longer express his needs and his wishes. The tube through which the fluid nourishment had been forced into his stomach was abandoned a few days ago when his stomach refused to retain the milk which furnished his usual meal. His nourishment had to be supplied by sponges. When this point was reached—which occurred Monday—he friends knew that his end was near and that his sufferings would soon draw to a close.

In this condition he continued until Tuesday, when it was believed that he was at times unconscious. He slept most of the day, but at times he could be aroused, and when fully awakened gave evidences that he was still conscious. Tuesday morning General Evans, pastor of the First Methodist church, called on Mr. Hill. The sick man recognized his visitor and pastor, and feebly said: "Almost Home," the only words he has spoken in nearly a month, and the last he was destined to utter on earth! His weary eyes closed again and his sank back to sleep.

The nourishment which was administered by enemata was discontinued, and thus all possibility of supplying his system with nourishment was ended. He grew gradually weaker until after midnight, when he began to sink rapidly. His breathing became heavy and labored. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was considered at the point of death. He made a sign that he desired a hypodermic injection of morphine, which was administered. He then went to sleep again, but at times would open his eyes. It is not known whether or not his mind was clear, as he could not speak or make himself understood. Dr. Ridley and Mr. B. H. Hill, Jr., and other members of the family, were watching by the bedside of the dying senator. His pulse was very weak and quick, and about daybreak the physicians say that the end was near, and the members of the family were summoned to the bedside. There were present Mrs. Hill, wife of the senator, Mr. B. H. Hill, Jr., and his wife, Dr. Ridley and his wife, a daughter of Senator Hill, Mr. Edgar Thompson and wife, a daughter of Senator Hill, Mr. Charles Hill, son of the senator, and Mr. Hill's two nephews, with Dr. Wright. For two hours they watched the labored breathing of the sufferer. At fifteen minutes past six Senator Hill opened his eyes for a moment, then closed them wearily. There was not a tremor of his frame nor even a sigh or long-drawn breath as the grand life went out—and Georgia's Hill was dead.

SINCE HIS RETURN HOME.

Since Senator Hill's return from Eureka Springs he has had the most constant and unremitting attention. Never since the first operation has Dr. Wright left him, and since his return from Eureka he has slept in an adjoining room to Mr. Hill's private bed room. In another adjoining room, always used by Senator Hill as an office, two members of the family have sat up at night by turns. Two of Mr. Hill's nephews, Mr. W. P. Hill and Mr. McKinney Hill, of near West Point, have been premitting in their attention. The immediate members of the family have watched by his bedside, doing all in their power for the sufferer. Senator Hill had nothing visitors lately. The people seemed to realize if they could do no good and possibly harm by calling and hence refrained. Mr. Hill, however, always insisted on seeing all who called. He received many letters of condolence, among them letters from all classes of men, from the highest to the lowest. The sympathy for him seemed to be universal.

When he first began the use of the pad he wrote very clearly and with a bold stroke. About two weeks ago he wrote his will, giving direction to the way in which his property was to be disposed of and appointing Mr. B. H. Hill, Jr., his executor.

The last thing that Senator Hill ever wrote was intelligible was addressed to his wife. They were discussing what should be done for him. He wrote on his tablet:

"My Dearest—Any nourishment that the doctors think best, I will take."

The wound on Senator Hill's neck was a most horrible one. The cruel cancer had eaten into the throat and exposed to view the windpipe and the elevation made by the artery. The root of the tongue could be seen. The cancer had eaten into the muscles on the left side of the mouth and the muscles on the right being stronger drew the lower jaw around out of position and caused the lip to protrude.

A SKETCH OF MR. HILL.

BY HENRY W. GRADY.

To write of Ben Hill dead!

What a sorrow is that—and in spite of the dull forebodings of the past year, what a surprise!

Inscrutable indeed are the ways of a Providence that demanded a life so richly endowed as his, and stilled forever a tongue so eloquent. To the very last, in spite of all reason, there was a hope that by some miracle of mercy the great senator would be spared to his people. Against the inexorable logic of Nature there was a scope that his life, so potential in all things else, so grandly cast in this, would stand unmoved against the assaults of death itself. Therefore it is that the end so definitely foretold brings a strange sense of sur-

pise. In the quiet that always comes with death, emphasized by the shock that comes with this death, against which all finite reason rebels, I am to write of Ben Hill. I would postpone the emotion that fills my heart in this sad hour if I attempted any study of a life that has just closed so solemnly and with such a sense of the grandeur that inspired it. I shall write of one who loved his living, and who mourns him dead, and as I look back over the years through which he has passed with which I knew him so well, I feel as one who has seen the sun move down the western sky, and after it goes, stands gazing on the banks of elysian still luminous with its glory, and finds that Elysium in the quivering afterglow, even after it has passed into the infinite!

MR. HILL'S BIRTH AND BOYHOOD.

Jenkinson Harvey Hill was born in Jasper county on September 14, 1825. His father was John Hill, a sturdy, intelligent man of slender education but strong views. He was, I believe, a North Carolinian. I presume he had lived in Jasper a long time, as Hillsboro, the village at which he lived, was named for him. He was a man of remarkable force and will-power, and though he was small for his size, he was a healthful young life, unmovable by a single blow, disturbed by no means of torture—a true son of a nation, a man of the people, and a fighter to the last. He died in 1850, leaving three sons, John, George, and James, and a daughter, Mary. John, the eldest, died in 1855; George, in 1865; and James, in 1870. John, the youngest, is now a successful lawyer in Atlanta. Mary, the daughter, is the wife of Dr. J. W. Jones, a physician in Atlanta. James, the second son, is a prominent lawyer in Atlanta. He is the author of "Georgia's First Senator," a history of Senator Hill's life, and is a member of the Georgia Historical Society. He is a man of great energy and ability, and is a member of the Atlanta Bar Association.

Mr. Hill's birthplace was in Hillsboro, a small town in Jasper county, Georgia. He was the third child of John and Mary Hill. He was born in a log cabin, the walls of which were made of logs, and the floor of dirt. He was the only child of his parents. His mother died when he was about two years old, and he was brought up by his father. He attended school in a log cabin, and when he was about four years old, he began to help his father in the fields. He was a strong, healthy boy, and was always active and full of fun. He enjoyed playing with his brothers and sisters, and was a popular boy in the neighborhood. He was a good student, and did well in school. He graduated from Hillsboro Academy at the age of sixteen, and then began to work for his father in the fields. He was a good worker, and was liked by all the neighbors. He was a good boy, and was always popular with his friends. He was a good student, and did well in school. 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pulse and the sentiment was with the disunionists; and they turned the argument by claiming that better terms could be made out of the union than in it, and the union more surely preserved by a new parliament of sovereign states. After a prolonged debate, in which Mr. Hill surpassed even expectation, the ordinance was ordered by a vote of 166 to 130. When the ordinance itself came before the convention, Mr. Hill voted for it. He has been criticized for this, but it was a wise and patriotic action. He saw that it was impossible to prevent the state from seceding. It was then essential that every Georgian should acquiesce and stand by his state. His action was more admirable than that of those who remained croakers and obstructives through the whole of the heroic struggle in which our people were engaged.

When Georgia was fairly committed to revolution, she had no son more courageous or more devoted than Mr. Hill. It was a high tribute to his character and indicative of the confidence of his people, that the first legislature after secession elected him Confederate senator on the first ballot over Toombs, Jackson and Iverson, who had led the secessionists, and Johnson and Lew, who had stood with him for the union. Mr. Toombs being elected for the short term over the rest after four ballots, declined an honor that had come to him so "grudgingly" and had been already so spontaneously offered to the eloquent young unionist. In the confederate senate Mr. Hill, though the youngest man, soon became the leader, and was the right arm of Davis in the government. He never wavered or doubted. With unquailing courage and unquestioning loyalty he stood by the issue he had advised against making, and was one of the most heroic figures in the revolution fought against his judgment.

During the reconstruction period Mr. Hill shone resplendent. Never did the man and the occasion meet more thoroughly. An alien governor had usurped the executive functions of the state. Military satraps held sway as absolute as it was irresponsible—bayonets were used to awe and gold to purchase submission to wrongs most monstrous and wanton—threats of imprisonment and confiscation were openly made—the civil law was detarred, the liberties of men and the functions of government depended on the caprice of soldiers inflamed with passion and drunk with new authority. Our people, stunned with defeat, moved amid the ashes of their homes, bewildered and uncertain as to what further resistance was demanded at their hands against the policy of reconstruction. At this juncture Ben Hill appeared. His voice rang like a trumpet through the state, yet murky with the smoke of battle, as he called on Georgians to rally once more and defend with the ballot the liberties that had lost by the sword. The enthusiasm with which his appeals received is indescribable. He made a speech at Davis Hall that no man who heard will ever forget. The hall was insufficiently lighted, and the pallor of men's faces in the pit almost put to shame the lamps that flickered here and there. Mr. Hill appeared in a full dress suit of black. His superb figure showed to best advantage, his gray eyes fixed, and his face paid into dead white with earnestness. Just before he began, the federal generals, in full uniform, with glittering staff officers, entered the hall. They marched to the front—their showy uniforms and flushed faces making sharp contrast with the ill-dressed crowd of rebels through which they pushed their way, and sat in plain censorship over the orator and his utterance. With incomparable unconcern Mr. Hill arose. The threatening presence of the soldiers—the jail that waited behind them—the dangers that their slightest nod would bring—had no effect on him. Without hesitation he launched his denunciations on their heads and on the power they represented. For two hours he spoke as mortal man seldom spoke before, and when he had done, Georgia was once more on her feet and Georgians were organized for the protests of '65 and the victories of '70.

About this time Mr. Hill wrote the series of papers called "Notes on The Situation," that in my opinion stand alone as the profoundest and most eloquent political essays ever produced by an American. They were accepted as the voice of the south, uttering her protest and her plea, and such were discussed no less on the streets of London and the boulevards of Paris than in the cities of the north. Even now they stir the blood and kindle the pulse of the most phlegmatic reader, but this is but a hint of the sensations they produced when they were printed. Had Mr. Hill never spoken one speech his "Notes on The Situation" would have stamped him as one of the greatest men Georgia ever produced.

The only political period of Mr. Hill's life that met with serious criticism was that which opened with his unexpected appearance at a banquet given to Hon. Columbus Delano and provided over by Governor Bullock. It was claimed by his enemies that he was associating with the enemies of his state for selfish purposes. Nothing was further from the truth. It happened that about two years ago, at a banquet to General Jordan, I sat just opposite Mr. Hill. Governor Bullock, one of the invited guests, sat next to Major Crane at the head of the table. Mr. Hill suddenly said to me: "This scene recalls a very important night in my life—that of the Delano banquet. By a strange coincidence the tables are arranged precisely as they were on that night. I am sitting exactly where I sat on that night, and Governor Bullock occupies precisely the same seat. I have been thinking of that affair while sitting here and after the lapse of more than ten years I am prepared to say that it was the most patriotic and brave act of my life. If I had the power to judge myself a patriot and a man by one single act of my life, I would take that night as the measure of my aspiration."

"You believed it necessary to conciliate the republican administration then?"

"Yes, sir. I knew then, and we all know now that a plan had been determined on that would put the states again under military rule and that would re-enact the horrors and disturbances of reconstruction. I felt that it was absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the state and the safety of the people that this should be prevented. I felt that if the struggle between the races was renewed under even more irritating circumstances than those through which we had already passed, there would be the most horrible results. I believed that if I could get the ear of the gentlemen who visited Atlanta that night and could give them candidly and forcibly the real status of affairs, I could prevent the carrying out of the programme of force and oppression and secure for the state the right to work out its problem in a legitimate way unawed by bayonets and undistracted by military force. I felt in my own heart that there was but one way to get an audience of those men and that was to meet them on that social occasion. I went there and made such a speech as I thought would meet the case, speaking from the depths of a patriotic heart. I was satisfied then and now I know that I saved the state by that night's work. I have said that it was a brave act because it required bravery to face the prejudices of that period and to challenge the criticism I knew my conduct would provoke. My duty, however, was plain to me, and I did not shrink from it. I have outlived the storm that followed that night, but never, even when it was at its height, did I regret for one moment the course I had taken, and to-night, reviewing the whole case under these peculiar circumstances, I say to you that had rather see any single thing that I ever did blot out of my life than that night's work."

The criticism that followed the speech made by Mr. Hill on that night was severe and unsparing. For a while it kept him out of political life and made him many bitter enemies. He resented the suspicion with which his action was viewed and instead of making explanations or conciliating those who differed with him he answered assault with counter assault, and stood by his action. The consequence was that he was estranged from the leaders of his people for a year or two. In 1872 he was an earnest advocate of the nomination of Greely and a most eloquent advo-

cate of his election. His canvas of the state during that campaign was a memorable one. He was inspired by the kindling enthusiasm with which his words were received, and felt that by his eloquence and power he was melting the coolest that had existed between him and his people and was answering the criticism of his enemies in the best possible way. He always contended that the Greeley movement was the most benevolent episode of post bellum politics in the south notwithstanding its apparently disastrous failure. He held that it broke the crust of sectional prejudice and let in the sunlight to the hearts of the people north and south. From 1872 to 1874, he was comparatively quiet. In 1874, he was a candidate for the congressional nomination in the 5th district, but was defeated by Garnett McMillen, one of the most brilliant young men the state ever produced. It was against Mr. Hill that he did not live in the 9th district, but that his home was in Atlanta, as was shown by a statement of his son during the Greeley campaign, when his residence was questioned. He was also a candidate for the senate against General Gordon and Mr. Stephens, but he had not yet recovered his full power over the people, and was defeated. General Gordon beating him quite badly and beating Mr. Stephens by a small vote. The Hon. Garnett McMillen died before he entered congress, and an election was ordered for his vacancy. Mr. Hill was again a candidate for this place being opposed by the Hon. H. P. Bell. The convention was called to order, and the balloting was opened with Mr. Bell slightly ahead. Mr. Hill's friends insisted on the two-thirds rule, and it was made the order of the convention, and Mr. Bell was unable to secure the requisite majority. After eight days ineffectual balloting Mr. Hill issued an address to the people declaring himself a candidate, and claiming that his delegates in the convention represented a majority of the democratic voters of the district. Mr. Bell declined to make the race a gauntlet, and Mr. J. B. Estes was nominated by the Bell wing of the convention. Mr. Hill entered the district and made a canvas unprecedented in its earnestness and eloquence. This was all that his friends wanted—that he should get before the people and let them understand fully his power. The result was his overwhelming election and his entrance into active national politics, from which those who knew him predicted that he would never be defeated except by death. In congress he made a brilliant record, standing against the assassin of his section and against the enemies of constitutional government. While he was southern in all his sentiments, he was national in all his aspirations, loving the union and believing that the constitution furnished the basis of the greatest government that man ever saw. He always maintained the rights of the south in the union, and held that it must be a union of equal states and not of provinces pinned together by bayonets. His two years in congress created the greatest enthusiasm throughout the southern states, while lovers of constitutional government all over the union felt that a new leader had risen to do battle against the tendency to centralization. At the close of his term he was elected without serious opposition, and in 1877, while occupying his seat in the house, was elected to the United States senate over Hon. Thomas M. Norwood, who had held the seat for six years, and Governor James M. Smith. The contest in which he won this prize was a holy contested one. On the first day's balloting Mr. Norwood lacked but three votes of carrying both houses and of securing his re-election. On the second day Mr. Hill gained, while Mr. Norwood lost slightly. On the third day Mr. Hill was nominated and the highest enthusiasm ever seen in the state capital. From that time forward Mr. Hill's political life is fresh in the memory of the people. Had he lived until the next legislature assembled, he would have been elected without opposition to the high position he held at the time of his death. He has often said to me that the highest point of his ambition was to represent the state of Georgia in the United States senate, and this point he had reached, and at this point he was secure for the rest of his life. The late years of his senatorial service were characterized by fierce and eloquent assaults upon the spirit of political despotism that, beginning with Mahomedanism in Virginia and backed by the Arthur administration, threatened to divide the south, renew the war of races and put the negroes once more in virtual control of the state government by giving them the balance of power between two contending factions of whites. One of his chief regrets in having to die when he did was that he had left unfinished the crusade that he had begun against this unholy alliance. While sick in Washington awaiting the threat operation, he had written a speech reviewing the whole southern question, and giving special attention to affairs in Georgia and Virginia, which he said was the grandest speech that he had ever prepared. It was his ambition to live to deliver this speech in the United States senate, but God willed it otherwise and the grand life in its maturity and strength was cut short. It was his consolation in sickness that what he had said on this subject had raised the southern people to a sense of duty and to a sense of danger, and had checked the movement that he had viewed with so much alarm.

MR. HILL'S SICKNESS.

When Mr. Hill was first elected to the senate the president of the senate announced his election "for the term of six years."

Speaker Gus Bacon added, "You had better say for the term of his natural life."

No one dreamed as the speaker made this flattering amendment in deference to the senator's son, that he would not live through a single term.

He Hill never recovered from the effects of the last operation, which must be considered a most unfortunate and ill-advised piece of surgery, in view of what followed it. The history of that operation is peculiar, as it had it from a member of the family. After the second operation there was a slight swelling of the gland that demanded attention. Mr. Hill went to Philadelphia and Dr. Gross told him that the small lump that had formed on the gland must be taken out. For the third time, therefore, the senator was put under the knife. He understood thoroughly that only a slight operation was to be performed. When he awoke from the influence of the ether, he said he felt as if the entire side of his face and neck had been taken off. He was horrified to discover that the entire glands had been removed and that he had been subjected to a more heroic and exhaustive entailing than ever before. From this shock—from the exhaustion induced by the severity of the operation—he never entirely rallied. His spirits had been hoydened, his faith unshaken, up to that time. After his nervous system was shattered, his spirits flagged, and he resigned himself to the worst.

It appears that the surgeons determined on a change of plan after they had their patient under the influence of ether. They had intended to only remove the small lumps that had swollen on the gland. Upon examination they found that the whole gland was affected, and the younger Dr. Gross insisted that the whole gland must be taken out.

The suggestion was heroic, and the elder Dr. Gross hesitated. His son insisted, and it is said took the knife and proceeded upon the terrible work.

His father acquiesced, it was accomplished,

the knife being sent clear through from the outside of the neck to the "young" flesh that had grown in the place ravaged by the second operation from the inside of the mouth. Of course the surgeon acted for the best. If the knife had been able to reach beyond the cancerous taint, as they hoped, and if the patient—whose malleous strength and fortitude

they relied on—could have stood the shock and pain consequent upon the cutting, he would have emerged from the terrible ordeal sound and cured. But it failed. The wound never healed. The cancerous taint ate its way from behind the reach of the knife to the front once more. The patient for weeks unable to open his mouth or take solid food, wasted away. The constant and packing pain, that never gave him one instant of relief, was deadened by opiates. Between the keen, relentless agony, the use of drugs, the lack of food and the loss of strength, Mr. Hill lost his nerve and will. The admirable fortitude that had sustained him up to that time—the superb calmness with which he met all ugly symptoms, and with which he directed the treatment of his case—all this was gone. His whole system was shattered, and that he should consult Dr. Wood. While on his way to Dr. Wood's office he passed the office of Dr. Lewis Sayre & Son and went in. These gentlemen examined his tongue and pronounced it probably epithelioma. They proposed that if he wished they it would summon some professional friends and have a microscopic examination of the discharge matter. Dr. Bayard said that he had determined to take decisive steps with the disease.

Dr. Bayard reiterated his former opinion, but of course could offer no further objection.

Mr. Hill then went to New York for the purpose of consulting Dr. J. R. Wood. He had been advised by Dr. Walsh and some other surgeon of Washington that his trouble was probably cancer, and that he should consult Dr. Wood. While on his way to Dr. Wood's office he passed the office of Dr. Lewis Sayre & Son and went in. These gentlemen examined his tongue and pronounced it probably epithelioma. They proposed that if he wished they it would summon some professional friends and have a microscopic examination of the discharge matter. Dr. Bayard said that he had determined to take decisive steps with the disease.

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Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 17, 1882.

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states to-day, local rains partly cloudy weather; winds mostly from south to west, stationary temperature, and slight rise in barometer.

A GREAT MAN GONE.

For weeks and months the public mind has been preparing itself for the announcement of Mr. Hill's death, and yet all the preparation has been of no avail. The shock is almost as great as if the whole state had been taken by surprise, for as Mr. Gray has suggested in his sketch of the dead senator, behind all the apprehension aroused by the various statements to regard to Mr. Hill's condition, there has always existed a lively hope that the medical experts might here be brought face to face with another of the many illusions conjured up in a period of make-believe science. This hope was vain as it was vague, but it existed nevertheless, and it was natural that it should exist. It is the fate or the fortune, of but few men to be recognized, while they are yet alive, as a definite part of the institutions of the people. Mr. Hill received this recognition from the people of Georgia, and hence no degree of apprehension or anticipation could prepare them for or reconcile them to his death.

They knew that a few months ago, he was in the full vigor of a mature manhood with the prospect of many years of usefulness before him, and they know now that he is dead. It is impossible for the human mind to reconcile these two facts in connection with a man whose personality was powerful enough to arouse the interest of the public and gain the confidence and affection of the people.

We can add nothing to the elaborate sketch of the dead Georgian to be found elsewhere in to-day's *Constitution*, but his character and his career may be studied from various points of view. Mr. Hill was about as near to the standard of statesmanship established by Webster, Clay and Calhoun as our modern conditions will allow. He was a great constitutional lawyer. He had made a profound study of our system of government, and he understood it as thoroughly as any American who ever lived; he was a great orator; he was an original thinker; he was passionately devoted to his state and his country; he was a patriot whose fearless sincerity was frequently misunderstood and misinterpreted. In the federal legislature his speech was favored by the circumstances that fettered the speech of every southern man; but had he lived in the days of Clay, he would have taken rank with that remarkable man. He was vigorous, aggressive and brilliant; he was profound, earnest and fluent. He was attached to republican institutions and was thoroughly impressed with their efficacy. There was no room in his mind for sectionalism; he was an American. He was sensitively opposed to those political methods that look to sectionalism for their inspiration, and he dreaded the success of such methods.

Some public men seem to lead the people by divining their wishes and carrying them out. Mr. Hill was really a leader. He was sure to carry the people with him in the end, but he sometimes progressed more rapidly than some of the more timid thought necessary. Thus, until towards the closing years of his life, he always found himself obliged to fight a strong faction. Some of these fights were exceedingly bitter, but in all essential particulars Mr. Hill was sure of a vindication. It has been said that he lacked judgment, and the idea involved in this suggestion tickled those who found it impossible to relish the complacency with which he upheld his own opinions. What Mr. Hill really lacked was policy. He was no politician; perhaps he was not even discreet, so far as his own interests were concerned. He never paused, for instance, to consider whether this or that opinion would be popular. The world was welcome to what ever opinion he entertained; welcome to combat it if it chose to take the risks of controversy.

This confidence in his own opinions was mistaken by his opponents for egotism. If his opponents were right, it was a very high order of egotism. It was the result of the most profound investigation and meditation, and it was not the least attractive quality of a grand intellectual equipment. What Mr. Hill lacked was not judgment, but policy. He was by no means infallible, but he generally vindicated his judgment by waiting until the public was ready to take charge of his opinions and follow where he had led. Mr. Hill also lacked that humor which is the shield and protection of genius. Perhaps humor is too broad a term here. He lacked that qualification or modification of earnestness which relieves and sweetens its aggressiveness, and which quickens and conveys the popular appreciation. At the last, no Georgian ever possessed the love and confidence of his people to a greater degree than Mr. Hill, and it may be that the manifestations of these were all the more sincere because of the severity with which he dealt with those who opposed his convictions.

Mr. Hill's greatest effort, in behalf of the people of Georgia was not in the senate nor in the house. It was his remarkable campaign in 1858 against the reconstruction measures. Perhaps we ought to call it a crusade instead of a campaign. The man and the opportunity met, and no other Georgian ever had the advantage of such an opportunity. First came the well remembered "Notes on the Situation." It was the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Never before did political

essays attract such instant attention. "Out of the depths of desolation a trumpet was blown." It is only by an effort that one can remember the awful despair of that period. The people were supine; utter apathy had taken possession of all their faculties and activities; they were disfranchised; their slaves had been placed over them; aliens were rioting in high places; the social organization was in danger; bayonets gleamed everywhere. At this moment

Mr. Hill pressed his way to the front and made his voice heard in his "Notes on the Situation." He stirred the hearts of the people and aroused them to a sense of their duty. And then went upon the hustings and made a campaign through the state. It is a campaign which must remain without a parallel in the history of the state. The circumstances under which it was made can never be repeated, and if they could there is no longer a Ben Hill to take advantage of them. His soul and his intellect were both afame. He went through the state with the ardor of a prophet. He met the people face to face and lit them upon their feet. He could not go into every hamlet, but his influence went. He was the Greatheart to whom the new Edlin turned. What fire, what fluency, what tenderness was his! How terse, how simple, his language; how glowing his periods; how terrible his denunciation. He had set himself to the task of revolutionizing a revolution, and he was equal to every demand made upon him. He was surrounded by bayonets, he walked amid the ruins of a peculiar civilization; upon every hand doubt, fear and despair had possession of the people. He attracted the attention of the government, John Pope, a satrap whose career is pronounced ignominious by northern writers, was in command of the state, and he proposed that Mr. Hill be arrested and banished from the state. In the midst of all the confusion, and uncertainty, and doubt of that trying period the great orator went among the people, and bade them lift their lips from the dust. Few of his speeches during that campaign have been preserved, but it is impossible to remember them without a thrill. The remedies he proposed were the remedies of peace, but with what marvelous eloquence he denounced the oppressors! How suave his speech, how serene his scorn! He was charged with inconsistency some years afterwards, but his purpose throughout was grandly consistent. He knew that any attempt to defeat the reconstruction acts would be hopeless, but he desired to arouse the people from their apathy and put in motion that machinery of peaceful resistance to oppression that exists in all republican communities. It was his purpose to divert the attention of the people from their grief, and to remind them that they were still men. In this he succeeded, and to his campaign in 1858, is a great measure the present political prosperity in Georgia.

It all seems like a dream; a dream of life—an awakening to the reality of death. Happy are they who die young, but happier they who die mourned by old and young. Worn with sickness and disease, the great Georgian has found peace and rest.

It all seems like a dream—a dream of life curiously confused with an experience of the reality of death. And yet, when death exists, as it gradually approaches, it is no longer to be feared, but it is to be welcomed. He knew that any attempt to defeat the reconstruction acts would be hopeless, but he desired to arouse the people from their apathy and put in motion that machinery of peaceful resistance to oppression that exists in all republican communities. It was his purpose to divert the attention of the people from their grief, and to remind them that they were still men. In this he succeeded, and to his campaign in 1858, is a great measure the present political prosperity in Georgia.

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NAT. HAMMOND

FOR THE THIRD TIME THE STANDARD BEARER OF THE FIFTH.

The Proceedings of the Fifth Congressional District Convention at Griffin Yesterday—The Announcement of Senator Hill's Death—The Nomination Made—Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, August 16.—The renomination of Hon. N. J. Hammond by the congressional convention of the fifth district was a foregone conclusion, and to-day nothing but Hammond sentiment was expressed in Griffin. The high ability and character of their representative, with his signal success in congress, has won for him a remarkable strength throughout the district. After four years of service the people have asked him to continue the good work and of his reelection by a rousing majority over any possible opponent, there is no shadow of a doubt. The convention met at noon in the city hall, and in the absence of the chairman of the executive committee, was called to order by James M. Brown, of Spalding, a member of the committee, who declared the election of a chairman in order. Judge A. Poppe of Pike, was nominated for this honor, but he declined, and on motion of C. B. Hudson, of Spalding, Hon. B. M. Davis, of Houston, was chosen as the presiding officer of the body. On taking the chair he said: "Gentlemen of the convention—I thank you for this honor. I shall discharge the duties of the trust you have imposed upon me. I congratulate the convention on the real harmony which promises to govern its proceedings we are members of one family; brothers of one fold, and the only rivalry between us should be as to who shall best promote that unity which will eventuate the success of the party. I now declare the convention open for business."

C. M. Speer of Henry, was elected secretary. On motion of Mr. Collier, of Fulton, the roll of delegates was called for the perfecting of a roll of delegates. The following were duly accredited as delegates to the convention:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Crawford—M. F. Jordan, J. W. Jack, Clayton—J. L. Clegg, D. C. M. Candler, Fulton—T. L. Barry, Amos Fox, W. H. Howell, G. A. Collier, T. P. Westmoreland, "comes bears," E. C. Fair, F. E. Powers, S. M. Crandall, J. H. Murphy, J. B. Bennett, T. T. Moore, J. S. Heflin, Henry—C. M. Speer, J. S. Heflin, Houston—C. C. Richardson, B. M. Davis, M. W. Clegg, T. W. Lawley, J. G. Phinney, H. B. Bloodworth, A. J. Houston, Milton Not represented.

Pike—J. S. Pope, W. H. Whitaker, H. P. Powell, W. P. B. Hudson, T. J. Brooks, John D. Mills, Marion—Patrick Frank Prendergast, John D. Mills, Marion—E. M. Clegg, J. L. Clegg, J. Brown, Mr. Westmoreland, of Fulton, said, "Chairman before this convention proceeds further with his business, I desire to interrupt it to make the following statement: He has been sent to the Benjamin H. Hill. He died this morning at a quarter past 6 o'clock. I could add nothing to the well earned fame of this distinguished Georgian who has done so much for his state. He has erected a monument for himself in the purity and grandeur of his life. We can do nothing to do but mourn his loss. His grave is scattered here and there of sympathy. I have received a telegram of a committee of friends to present suitable resolutions on this occasion." The motion was agreed to and the chair adjourned on the committee.

Mr. C. C. Richardson, A. J. Houston, W. B. Hudson, J. T. Spencer and J. G. Phinney. A recess of five minutes was taken, and at the end of that time the committee returned and presented a resolution of sympathy and resolutions, which Colonel Westmoreland read.

Whereas, We have received to day intelligence of the death of Hon. B. M. Hill at his home in Atlanta, Georgia.

Whereas, We, the members of the convention of the fifth congressional district of Georgia, now in session, desire to indicate our sympathies with those of friends of deceased Hon. B. M. Hill, and our anxiety on account of the death of the great orator; be it therefore,

Resolved, That to the dear memory of Hon. B. M. Hill, we extend our sympathies with his wife and wife we yield to the dispensation of Hon. W. H. Whitaker, that our thoughts and those of our friends of deceased Hon. B. M. Hill, are with her.

Resolved, further, That to the dear memory of Hon. B. M. Hill, we extend our sympathies with those of his wife and wife we yield to the dispensation of Hon. W. H. Whitaker, that our thoughts and those of our friends of deceased Hon. B. M. Hill, are with her.

Resolved, further, that we extend our confidence to the family of the deceased senator in this their great bereavement, and that we, in whom he has so kindly interceded for those whom he loved, extend sympathy with them, often their sorrow and make them feel that he is too wise to err and too good to be ruined.

Resolved, further, That to the dear memory of Hon. B. M. Hill, we extend our sympathies with those of his wife and wife we yield to the dispensation of Hon. W. H. Whitaker, that our thoughts and those of our friends of deceased Hon. B. M. Hill, are with her.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous voting vote, and the eyes of many of the delegates were wet as they rose to offer this touching tribute.

THE NOMINATION.

C. C. Richardson, W. B. Hudson, J. T. Spencer, J. G. Phinney, Committee.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous voting vote, and the eyes of many of the delegates were wet as they rose to offer this touching tribute.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION TO BE REQUESTED TO PUBLISH THESE RESOLUTIONS, AND THAT A COPY OF THE SAME BE SENT TO THE FAMILY OF THE DECEASED SENATOR.

C. C. Richardson, W. B. Hudson, J. T. Spencer, J. G. Phinney, Committee.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous voting vote, and the eyes of many of the delegates were wet as they rose to offer this touching tribute.

THE END OF A SPREE.

ERIE, Pa., August 15.—A young man named Eugene, accompanied by a young woman, took a full yesterday afternoon to the head of the bay. They remained till after the last boat had returned to the city. At midnight the young man had a bottle of rum and a small bottle of whisky, and began drinking it very hard, and took with him a bottle of whisky from which he drank and suddenly drank. The young man then took the ears of the bottle and drank it again. At length he got round his hips, and on attempting to rise fell into the water, which was again protracted before the jury. Witness in reply to a question of the cause of his falling into the water said he was very strong and active and a good boxer. He also testified to having a knife and a revolver, and was ready to defend himself. The court adjourned at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE DISTILLERS' PROGRAMME.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Last November the whisky dealers of the west formed a temporary association for reducing the amount distilled to half their government capacity. This agreement terminated on May 1st this year, and since that time distillers have been running at full tilt. A meeting of the distillers and their advertising dealers was held, and an agreement was unanimously reached that the distillers reduce the production of whisky to 100,000 barrels per month. Advertiser was very strong and active and a good boxer. He also testified to having a knife and a revolver, and was ready to defend himself. The court adjourned at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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AN ARCHBISHOP'S APPOINTMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The Alaska Commercial company's steamer, Paul, which arrived to-day from St. Michael's, brings news of the death, undeniably official, of Archdeacon Nesan, of the Russian church. The reverend archimandrite, who has charge of the diocese of Alaska, embarked on the Paul for this city, which is his permanent residence, and died on board the steamer. St. Michael's and the circumstances clearly indicated he jumped overboard. He had been troubled for some time past with a rush of blood to the brain, and appeared to lose the sight of the sun, and was unable to stand upright, and again at once was a native of Anchorage, and again at sea.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Crawford—L. D. Moore, Clayton—John D. Doyle, Fulton—T. L. Barry, DeKalb—F. G. George, Elizabethtown—J. M. Bennett, Henry—W. T. Miller, Houston—A. L. Miller, Pike—W. Whittaker, Marion—J. W. Moore, Spalding—T. R. Miller, Upson—J. D. Alexander.

For Miller, the present member of the committee was chosen.

The president was empowered, on motion of Mr. Barry, of Fulton, to call the committee together on petition of any five members.

It is to be noted that the event of a redistricting in any county added to this district may be represented on the committee by the member it has in the executive committee of its new county.

It is to be noted that the committee remained and the delegates dispersed to go home and roll up such a majority as the splendid record of their congressional entitles him to receive at the hands of the people of the fifth congressional district of Georgia.

E. H. D.

THE NEWS IN IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

MARSHALLTON, Iowa, August 16.—The democratic state convention assembled here to-day. Seventy-two counties were represented. T. O. Walker was nominated for secretary of state. Dr. Wm. Folz was nominated for attorney general. A telegraph was read announcing the death of Senator Hill of Georgia, and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be forwarded to the bereaved family.

Sudden Death of Colonel Beatty.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

GREENVILLE, S. C., August 16.—Colonel William Beatty, one of the oldest and best known merchants of Greenville, died at Union court house at four o'clock this morning of heart disease. He was a delegate to the fourth district congressional democratic convention. He left here yesterday at eleven o'clock in the morning, and was never seen again. He was vice president of the Atlantic cotton exposition. His son, George, a noted intense soror, was vice president of our most popular cotton fair on the sixtieth fourth ballot.

The democratic convention of the fifth congressional district met at Chester yesterday. John J. Hemphill, of Chester, was nominated to-day on the sixty-eighth ballot.

The Yellow Fever Dying Out.

GALVESTON, August 16.—The News' Malamont says that the yellow fever infection gradually dying out, and has almost disappeared from the city. It is confined to the suburbs. The cases among the foreign population are generally improving.

A GOOD TRADE NOT FRAUD.

The Defense Put Up by Brady in the Star House Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Judge Carpenter concluded his argument in the star route cases at an early hour to-day, and was followed by Jeff Chandler, for the defense, and particularly for the defendant Brady. Mr. Chandler said the jury might perhaps remember that there was an indictment in this case, although they had not heard much about it, and the theory of that indictment was that every post office in the country was guilty of aiding to defraud the United States. Fraud meant getting something out of the government without returning it equivalent. In other words, the indictment charged therein must be proved by separate criminal acts. The prosecution could not prove a number of them, and so they were not together, but collectively made a crime, and the jury had not proved a single one of them. The defense had made a false representation, and the money paid was expended routes, and so forth, but the defense had not proved that the means used made it a false representation. The jury must be shown against anyone of the defendants which would warrant his conviction if on trial alone. A strong suspicion or probability is not sufficient to sustain an indictment, and the burden of proof is on the defendant to show that he is innocent. The defense had made a false representation, and the money paid was expended routes, and so forth, but the defense had not proved that the means used made it a false representation.

If these contractors had made \$100,000 on a million dollars, they could not be called guilty for that.

Mr. Chandler then went into the intricacies of the indictment, and said the conspiracy charged therein must be proved by separate criminal acts. The prosecution could not prove a number of them, and so they were not together, but collectively made a crime, and the jury had not proved a single one of them. The defense had made a false representation, and the money paid was expended routes, and so forth, but the defense had not proved that the means used made it a false representation.

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CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The Day's Doing in Public Offices—The Record of the Corps, the Railroads and Hotels—Capitol Sittings—Real Estate Operations—Improvements—Gossip of all Kinds.

The county jail is full.

The building boom is spreading.

The day of convocations is now passed.

The town was never so draped as now.

What has become of the park question?

Watermelons are now within the reach of all.

The stock law question is now a living issue.

The caboose goes thickly populated yesterday.

The United States court did not meet yesterday.

It is said that a band of Gypsies are en route to Atlanta.

A wheat street man thinks he has invented a perfect system of plowing.

The work on the State City Bank building is progressing slowly.

Travel was heavy yesterday, and the hotels were crowded last night.

A central switch engine jumped the track near the Broad street bridge yesterday.

The streets need cleaning up in some places.

The streets are dead quiet at night.

A complete and most desirable home for sale.

See ten cent column for description. *Frierson & Leek.*

A petition will be started today asking for an election on the fence question in the north Atlanta district.

A wagon containing five women and one boy passed through the city yesterday, the travelers halting at the west end and heading for North Carolina.

The Lyric Club will hold its next regular meeting at the Academy of Music, 14th and Peachtree street, to night, providing the weather permits. An excellent programme has been prepared by the committee for the occasion.

Breaks a Leg.

Tom Moseley, a white laborer, who was working upon a house on Franklin street, fell from the scaffold yesterday and broke his left leg below the knee.

Stealing a Watch.

Yesterday morning at an early hour a thief entered Mr. J. M. Harris's room, on Whitehall street, while he was asleep, and stole a fine gold watch from the table beside his bed. The thief effected an entrance by the means of a false key.

Back from Kentucky.

Station-house Keeper Foute yesterday returned from Kentucky with a package containing about a year ago a gentleman who resides in Kentucky came to Atlanta in search of a man. He had started for Florida with a wagon and a pack mule. The man he sought was in Atlanta, very stable, where the man had sold them. Oakers is said to be the man who was started with the outfit and who sold the same Atlanta.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Endorsement of General Garrett by Colonel M. E. Thornton's New Party.

The liberal convention kept itself dark yesterday, but agreed to promise Colonel Thornton funds for his new party with the proceedings which are published below.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 16, 1882.—Pursuant to a call, there was this day held a convention of the liberal party of Georgia in this city.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers of the county of Macon, as permanent chairman, and Colonel Frank Clarke, of Coweta county, as secretary.

The following platform was adopted unanimously:

LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Resolved 1. That human brotherhood is a cardinal principle of true democracy as well as of pure and simple Government. We repudiate the political parties; and neither the political party which repudiates it, nor the practical system which is not based upon it can be truly democratic or permanent.

Resolved 2. That the liberal party now organized is not organized for any temporary purpose, nor for interested politicians, but has arisen from among the best and most representative men, having gained ground that no other party in the country represents the true spirit of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved 3. The liberal party is not organized merely for the overthrow of other political parties; its first decided effort must indeed be directed against social ostracism, and practical efforts must be made to secure the adoption of those principles and policies which in past in the history of the democratic party as the greatest and most revolting manifestation of despotism; but it will also carry out the principle of equal rights, and freedom from special forms of political sentiment, including only those sacred rights vouchsafed to us by the constitution of our common country; and that we will support every measure necessary to vindicate and protect these sacred rights.

Resolved 4. That the liberal party is not a sectional party, but a national party; is not originated in a desire to separate from the rest of the country, but in a desire to be free from the influence of the whole country; is not a new party, nor a third party, but is the party of 1776, reviving the principles of 1776, and laboring and striving to carry them into practical application.

Resolved 5. The liberals congratulate the whole people of Georgia on their progress of the last few years in the direction of a more perfect and more manufacturing enterprise in the state, which has been in spite of politics, and they desire their purpose to all those great and growing business interests of the state, to be successful, safe and federal. To this end they will do their efforts in behalf of more cordial and fraternal relations between the sections and states, and especially between the South and the North, so that the country to know how earnestly and sincerely Georgia invites all men into her borders as visitors or to become citizens without fear of social or political ostracism, and from the same motives of mutual safety and freedom.

We believe that the capitation tax restriction upon the suffrage in Georgia, to be antagonistic to the spirit of all those great and growing business interests of the state, and that the state which is torn apart by these political parties, and by the free government of the people, will be the first to suffer in their exercise and protection. We therefore denounce the system of social and political ostracism practiced by the democratic party as tending to despotism and destruction of the American system of liberty.

Resolved 6. The liberals hold the right to a free ballot to be the right of every citizen, and to have that right fully maintained in every state in the union. We believe the capitation tax restriction upon the suffrage in Georgia, to be antagonistic to the spirit of all those great and growing business interests of the state, and that the state which is torn apart by these political parties, and by the free government of the people, will be the first to suffer in their exercise and protection. We therefore denounce the system of social and political ostracism practiced by the democratic party as tending to despotism and destruction of the American system of liberty.

Resolved 7. That we will uphold, in its full constitutional integrity and efficiency, our public school system, for the education of all our colored children, and will support the most efficient means for the faithful and speedy execution of the same.

Resolved 8. That the principles of the liberal party now about to be born and christened as a Georgia child, may be summed up as comprising a well regulated national currency, a tariff for revenue to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the democratic labor of the negro, a reform of executive usurpation, both state and general, and a general reform in the administration of the affairs of the country as shall import to every branch of the public service the greatest practical efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and well defined system of checks and balances.

Signed FRANK W. REESE, Chairman.

General resolution was adopted calling the chairman to call a state executive committee of eighteen members, and a committee in each congressional district, and a committee in each county in the state.

The resolution was adopted calling a meeting of the state executive committee together, with the chairman of the congressional committee, to meet in Atlanta on the 19th of September next.

The resolution was appointed to issue an address to the people of Georgia.

The chairman of the convention was made ex officio a member of the state executive committee.

The resolution was adopted naming him as a candidate for governor of Georgia.

A committee of three, Colonel Frank Clark and Dr. W. H. Hammon, was appointed to wait on General Garret, notify him of his nomination and request his acceptance.

A resolution was then adopted to make no further nomination for present, but leave the election of state house officers an open question, at least until the meeting of the state executive committee.

The convention adjourned until the 1st of October.

Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1882.—General L. J. Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, appointed a committee assembled in Atlanta

to great pleasure in

notifying you of your unanimous nomination by that convention as their candidate for governor of Georgia, and on behalf of the convention we earnestly request your acceptance.

We have the honor to be,

W. H. REESE,
F. C. D. CRAWLEY,
J. H. HAMMOND.

General Garret was notified as above by the committee, and he made profound acknowledgement for the same, and stated that he would come in a formal letter.

EDUCATIONAL

HANOVER ACADEMY, VIRGINIA,
TAYLORVILLE, VA.
HILARY P. JONES, M. A., PRINCIPAL.
The 33rd Annual Session begins SEPTEMBER 27th.
(SPECIAL LESSONS FOR YOUNG BOYS.)
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
aug12-dw&w tues sat fues

Sam'l Bailey (Male) Institute

EDUCATIONAL

GRIFFIN, GA.
EO. C. LOONEY, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
Dr. C. D. CRAWLEY, Principal of Primary Dept.
W. W. SEALY, A. M., Professor Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres.

ONLY THE VERY BEST AND MOST EXPERIENCED TALENT EMPLOYED IN ALL POSITIONS IN THIS SCHOOL.

FALL TERM of sixteen weeks, or four scholastic months, will begin August 14th, 1882. Tuition from \$100 to \$150 per month. No incidental fee. Board \$10.00 to \$12.00 per month.

This is the most economical school of its grade for young men and boys in the state.

Superiority in the system of instruction, and the facility with which pupils advance, make it easier to obtain an education here than at other places where in paying something in tuition a year or two of time may be lost. Time is more than money.

This is the most economical school of its grade for young men and boys in the state.

For the convenience of parents, the school is open every day.

Address the Principal, 111 August 1st, at Jonesboro, Ga., after that at Griffin, Ga.

July22-dw&w tues

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
305 RACE STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

All BRANCHES OF MUSIC TAUGHT, PU-
BLICATIONS PURCHASED. Next session opens
September 20th. Boarding for non-residents. For
announcement addressed to DR. R. NELSON, President.

July22-dw&w tues

KIRKWOOD ACADEMY.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGUST 21st,
and continues sixteen weeks. It is the design
of the school to train the mind and body thoroughly
to include the habits of obedience, order and
diligence. The past is a pledge of the future.
For circulars apply to CHAS. M. NEEL, Principal,
or Capt. LYNN HALL,
July22-dw&w tues

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Resolved 2. That the liberal party now organized is not organized for any temporary purpose,

nor for interested politicians, but has arisen from

among the best and most representative men,

having gained ground that no other party in the

country represents the true spirit of the constitution

of the United States.

Resolved 3. The liberal party is not a sectional party, but a national party;

is not originated in a desire to separate from the rest of the country,

but in a desire to be free from the influence of the

whole country;

is not a new party, nor a third party,

but is the party of 1776, reviving the principles

of 1776, and laboring and striving to carry

them into practical application.

Resolved 4. That the liberals congratulate the

whole people of Georgia on their progress of the

last few years in the direction of a more perfect

and more manufacturing enterprise in the state,

which has been in spite of politics, and they desire

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Resolved 5. The liberals hold the right to a free

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lic school system, for the education of all our col-</p

LAW OFFICE OF JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Rooms 5 and 6, Atlanta National Bank.
Messrs. MCBRIDE & CO., Atlanta, Ga.:
In reply to your question, I answer that
your "Cherry's Patent Steam Evaporator"
has been running on my plantation at
Orchard Hill, for several weeks in connection
with several others of different patents. My
Orchard Superintendent reports that it gives
satisfaction, and that it is the best evaporator
he ever saw for general use.
JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM.
July 16—My to-day 18.

BOOKS

PUBLIC & PRIVATE LIBRARIES

Will be furnished in any style
desired and at prices satisfactory

BY

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.
febs—dly us meb



SOLID SILVER
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES
and Lowest Prices.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
FACTORY & SALESROOM,
34 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool
yesterday, at 7½c; in New York, at 12c; in
Atlanta at 12½c.

Daily Weather Report

OBERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.

KIMBALL HALL, August 16, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of
time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Temperature.	WIND.		Weather.
		Direction	Force.	
Atlanta	50 06 78	N. W.	Fair.	(0) Fair.
Augusta	50 09 82	S.	Light	(0) Clear.
Gastonia	50 10 84	S.	Light	(0) Clear.
Georgetown	50 10 84	S.	Fresh	(0) Clear.
Mobile	50 10 82	W.	Light	(0) Clear.
Montgomery	50 06 81	73 S. E.	Light	(0) Clear.
New Orleans	50 09 84	71 N. E.	Light	(0) Clear.
Paducah	50 07 80	S. W.	Fresh	(0) Clear.
Palestine	50 07 80	S. W.	Fresh	(0) Clear.
Savannah	50 09 82	S. W.	Fresh	(0) Clear.

Local Observations.

Time of Observation.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rain.
6:31 a.m.	50 06 69	50 06 69	W. (gent.)
6:31 p.m.	50 09 82	50 09 82	W. (gent.)
2:31 p.m.	51 01 89	51 01 89	S. W. Fresh
10:31 "	50 05 83	50 05 83	S. (gent.)
Mean daily bar.	50 06 69	50 06 69	W. (gent.)
Mean daily humid.	51 01 72	51 01 72	Total rainfall.

Station Bar Bulletin.

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE.
Atlanta District	96 74 .00
Spatsburg	96 74 .00
Toccoa	96 68 .03
Gainesville	96 73 .03
Augusta	96 70 .00
Calhoun	96 73 .00
Cartersville	96 70 .00
Conasauga	96 70 .00
West Point	96 71 .00
Newnan	96 71 .00
Griffin	96 78 .00
Mean of Districts.	96 70 01

H. HALL,

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ELEGANT
ESTABLISHMENT

one of the most attractive and elegant establishments in Atlanta is the handsome J. W. C. Pickert, No. 5 Whitehall street. His superb and tastefully arranged stock claims the admiration of all who see it, and a visit to his establishment is always a pleasure. He has added to the attractions of a pretty and stylish stock of jewelry, he has just received a large stock of the celebrated English Artistic company, various sets of silver and gold designs in the usual ways, sets of back, dishes, with parelaid, lining, something handsome, and many other goods too numerous to mention. These goods are the heaviest triple plate, and the best finished goods in the world. Go to No. 5 Whitehall street and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
JEWELER.

8—A full line of the finest imported Spectacles and Eye-Glasses can also be found at my place, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. May 28—dly sp 1st col sp

**WACHES,
JEWELRY.**
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
31 Whitehall Street.

We are prepared to do all the most difficult WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE. feb4—dly sp un pick

The railroad interest of Atlanta are very large, and they should be represented in the city council, and they suggest Mr. Ed. A. Werner, from the second ward, as a fully competent person for all the interests of the city.

Society News.

Parties having any society news relating to weddings, balls, parties, personal, etc., which they wish to appear in Sunday's issue of THE CONSTITUTION, will please send or hand the same to society editor by 12 o'clock a.m. Friday.

A regular communication of Fulton Lodge will be held to-night. Every Mason in the city is cordially invited. Work in degrees. JAMES A. GRAY, W. M. OTTO SPAHR, Secretary. It

NEW BOOKS.

"Bright Days and Dark."	\$1.50
A Woman's Peril—Mrs. Cook	75
(One of the best novels of the day.)	
Prince Royal—Miss Anthony	125
(Romance of a Rich Young Man)	
Uncle Remus—Joe Harris	125
(None to equal it for negro sea Ingles.)	
Wild Women—Mrs. Grey	125
(The lady's most popular novel.)	
Pot-Bouille—By George Sand	475
(A terrible book.)	
Georgia Form Book	400
(Every lawyer should have it.)	
Address Book—PHILLIPS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.	25

july 16—dly sp 2d col sp

To the People of Atlanta.

MANOR & OFFICE,

ATLANTA, Ga., August 17, 1882.

The great calamity that has befallen the state in the death of our illustrious senator, Benjamin H. Hill, falls with especial force in this, the city of his residence. It is a calamity that is deeply felt throughout the city, and the people should meet together and express the general sorrow of the community. Therefore the general council has requested me to call a meeting of the citizens of Atlanta, and the representatives shall all meet at the capitol at 2 o'clock in the day, to take appropriate action on this sad occasion.

J. W. ENGLEBRECHT, Mayor.

The following citizens are requested to meet at the mayor's office at ten o'clock this morning for the purpose of arranging for the citizens' meeting to be held at twelve o'clock noon in the representative hall:

BEN E. CRANE,
R. D. SPALDING,
John G. STANNARD,
Dr. H. V. MILLER,
M. C. KISER,
Aaron HESS,
P. J. F. T. FORD,
Julius L. BROWN,
Richard Peters,
John Stephen,
John W. Wallace,
Judge John Collier,
Dr. Wills Westmoreland,
M. B. BAIN,
John R. WYLIE,
G. J. FORESTER,
Wm. LOWRY,
J. F. MORRISON,
W. J. GARRET,
G. T. DODD,

S. M. INMAN,
WILLIS PAYDEN,
W. H. MOORE,
C. K. MADDOX,
DAVID MAYER,
HENRY WILSON,
JUDGE H. K. MCDADE,
ANDREW CLARK,
THOMAS M. CLARKE,
JOHN J. DUNN,
E. P. CHAMBERLIN,
J. F. C. COOPER,
J. F. H. COOPER,
S. W. SMALL,
DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,
C. H. CUMMING,
J. N. DUNN,
H. W. GRADY.

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DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,
C. H. CUMMING,
J. N. DUNN,
H. W. GRADY.

For delicate ladies whose appetites are capricious and digestions feeble, they will find in Scott & Bowe's SOLUBLE BEEF a most nourishing and strengthening diet. For sale by druggists and grocers.

JUNE 29—dly sp un thur sat tues noz

The Faculty Postponed.

A large audience assembled in James' hall last night to participate in the ice cream festival of the Georgia Lodge of Good Templars. The managers, however, concluded to postpone the festival, in respect to the recent fire at the Kimball Hall, until to-night. Shortly after the fire occurred was conveyed to THE CONSTITUTION office, and there was a plate all around for about fifty employees present. The treat was highly appreciated.

PERSONAL.

G. K. OGLESBY, is at the Markham.

Lynn Hall, of Americus, is at the Kimball.

Dr. Wells and family, of Savannah, are at the Kimball.

Colonel Samuel Barnett, of Washington, Ga., is at the Kimball.

Dr. Edward G. Merriweather, superintendent Western Union telegraph company, is stopping at the Kimball.

Miss Mollie Taylor has returned to her home in Thomasville, after a very pleasant visit among friends in this city.

General Loring will arrive to-morrow from Florida, and during his stay will deliver his celebrated lecture for the benefit of young men, illustrating causes and characters of present dangers. General Loring was a gallant officer in the confederate service, and superintended the construction of Fort McAllister, which is considered an interesting one, and will call out our best poetry. The lecture will come off early next week.

The lecture will be given at 8 P. M.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

A lovely and complete home for sale, See description in ten cent column. Friars & Leake.

Be sure to call at M. Rich & Bro's this week. Great closing out sale at auction prices. All the goods must sell. Call 421 Aug 12—dly sp un tues thur

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